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Constantinople, August 20.

THE ill News we receive every day from *Hungary*, together with the Advice we have that the Venetians are at Sea with a great Fleet, fills this City with Fear and Consternation; And several Expresses have within these few days arrived here from *Adrianople*; We are told that Orders have been sent to the Seraſquier of *Hungary* to put his best Troops into *Buda*, and to make what other Provision he can for the defence of that place, which is of so great Importance to this Empire. Several Gallies are fitting out to joyn the Captain Bassa, but both Seamen and Slaves are wanting. A Chiaus arrived from the Frontiers of *Persia*, reports that the Bassa of *Babylon* (by the Turks called *Bagdat*) had surprized a Convoy that was going to the Persian Camp; and that he had defeated one of their Parties, taken two Pieces of Cannon and a Standard, and that about 50 Persians had been killed in this Rencounter; And by another Courier who came through *Armenia*, we have advice that the Persians were drawing a very great Army together with which they would enter into the Ottoman Territories, but that a Contagious Distemper was got among their Troops, which it was believed would force them to separate again.

Venice, September 8. We have advice that the Fleet of this State hath taken its Course towards the Gulf of *Lepanto*; and the general belief is their design is to make themselves Masters of the Fortress of that Name. We have no fresh News of the Sieur *de Molino*, who is with a Squadron of Men of War in the *Archipelago*; It was reported some time agone that he had blocked up the Turkish Gallies in the Port of *Scio*, but we have not since had any farther account of it. There are Letters from *Zara* of the 24th past which tell us, That 5000 Morlaques with the Bandity lately arrived from *Naples*, and a Party of Venetian Horse marched from thence some days before to make Incursions into the Enemies Country; and that the Sieur *Mocenigo*, Proveditor-General of *Dalmatia*, had sent several Troops towards *Cattaro* with great quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, and that it was believed he would Besiege that place. The Senate have made choice of the Sieur *Girolamo Alberti* to reside at the Court of *Poland* in Quality of their Envoy Extraordinary, their Ambassador, who is now there, having leave to return home. The Prince of *Parma*, General of the Foot of this State, will part from hence in few days for *Dalmatia*.

Rome, September 2. The Pope received with a great deal of joy the News of the Conclusion of the Truce between the Emperor, and the Empire, and the King of *Spain* on the one side, and his Most Christian Majesty on the other, being a work he had very earnestly labored in, that the War against the Turks might be prosecuted with the greater vigor. The Courier which the Pope sent to his Nuncio at *Paris* concerning the affair of *Genoua*, is come back. The Pope hath within these few days caused a considerable sum of Money to be remitted to his Nuncio at the Emperor's Court for the War against the Turks.

Leopol, September 1. In our last we gave you an account that the Troops which the King of *Poland* had detached from his Army to attack the Fortress of *Faslowic*, had made themselves Masters of it, the Garison which consisted of about 500 Men, marching out the 25th Instant; Since we understand that on the 28th the King commanded the Castellan of *Cracow* to march with 9000 men towards *Caminiec*, and to block it up; his Majesty decamping at the same time with the rest of the Army, and marching towards *Swaniec*, where we are told he intends to expect the coming up of the *Brandenburg* Succors and some other Troops that are as yet behind; The Army consists at present, including the Detachement sent to *Caminiec* of 45000 men, and in few days 5 or 6000 more will have joyned it, besides 15000 Cossacks commanded by their General *Mohilow*. In the mean time various Conjectures are made concerning the King's designs, but the most general is, that leaving *Caminiec* blocked up to hinder the excursions of that Garison, which it's said consists in about 7000 men, he will pass the *Niester* with an Army of between 50 and 60000, and so advance through *Moldavia* and *Valachia* (the Princes whereof have assured his Majesty of their Fidelity to him) towards the *Danube*; We do not hear that the Turks have any Forces together able to oppose his Majesty, and if we may believe the Advices we have from the Turkish Frontiers, they will not be able to bring any considerable Army into the Field, at least this year.

Danizicke, September 12. Our Letters from *Cracow* inform us, that the strong Fortress of *Faslowic* was Surrendred to the Poles the 25th past, the Turks that were in it, making a very weak defence; That the King marched with the Army towards the *Niester*, having commanded the Castellan of *Cracow* with 10000 Men to block up *Caminiec*; And that a Party of Cossacks had performed a very bold exploit, having fallen into the Suburb of *Caminiec*, and after having got a great deal of Booty and taken a great many Prisoners, had burnt it with the Mills that are there; and that the King was so well pleased with the bravery of the Action, that he had caused a Ducat to be given to every Soldier that was in it.

Vienna, September 14. We have now advice that the Seraſquier Bassa, who our last Letters from the Imperial Camp before *Buda* told us, was marching to the relief of that place, having understood that the Elector of *Bavaria* had with his Forces joyned the Imperial Army; and that the Convoy he had sent to *Alba Regalis*, had been taken by the Christians, had not only stopt his march, but resolved to retire again and repass the Bridge of *Essecke*, despairing of being able to relieve *Buda*; If this be confirmed we may expect to hear very quickly that *Buda* is in the hands of the Christians, for no doubt is to made but the Besieged so soon as they hear of the Seraſquiers retreat, will provide for themselves by a Capitulation; Our last Letters from the Imperial Camp gave an account that the Attack on the side of the Water Gate was carried on with good success, and that all things were preparing for a general Assault, which it was believed the Besieged would not expect, but that when they saw things come so far they would surrender